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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR COMMUNIQUE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLAINED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 17 Jan 81 pp 1,?

[Continuation of Interview Regarding Communique of the Ministry of Interior]

[Text] Question: Why is full legal documentation necessary to search houses?

Answer: House searches affect the people's rights regarding housing, so only certain organs designated by law are authorized to sign orders to search houses.

According to law, except in cases of flagrante delicto violations of the law, house searches require a written order (not a verbal order) from a judicial organ at the precinct or district level or higher, or of a military court, depending on the nature of the law violation.

Only in the case of a flagrante delicto violation of the law are the public security police authorized to search houses, and they must make a report in correct accordance with procedures.

The four instances of flagrante delicto law violations are:

1. People discovered in the act of committing a crime or just after they have committed a crime.
2. People who are being pursued after violating laws.
3. People who have escaped from incarceration.
4. There is an order to pursue someone.

Question: In order to search a house, why is it necessary not only to have full legal documentation but also the presence of a representative of the local governmental administration and some neighbors to serve as witnesses?

Answer: For two reasons:

First, so that our people may be protected against those who pose as troops and public security police, counterfeit papers, and say that they have come to inspect the house, but in fact create an excuse for entering the house to take away possessions, demand bribes, and use weapons to intimidate people and take away their possessions.

Second, if the public security police are ordered by the upper echelon to search a house there must also be present a representative of the local governmental administration and two neighbors to serve as witnesses, to be in correct accordance with the law and avoid improper acts on the part of the public security police.

Question: What is the procedure for dealing with and punishing people who harbor those who pose as troops or public security policemen, other law violators, or the items they have stolen?

Answer: If they are aware that such people are posing as troops or public security policemen, or are other criminals, but still harbor them or the items they have stolen, they will be regarded as accomplices and will be severely punished.

If they are not certain who they are but out of greed harbor such people, then they will be punished appropriately, depending on the degree of seriousness of the offence.

If for one reason or another they have harbored such people but promptly report them to the authorities so that they can arrest them and confiscate their possessions, then they will be praised by the governmental administration and will be appropriately rewarded.

Anyone who discovers that someone else is harboring people who are posing as troops or public security policemen, or who is harboring items they have stolen, and reports that person to the public security police so that they can arrest them and confiscate the stolen items, will be appropriately rewarded, including material rewards.

Question: Why is it said that people who visit families members of which are under detention or are undergoing reform study to deceive them or make promises regarding their release are all con men out to make money?

Answer: Our people should know that the release of criminals or people undergoing reform study is considered and decided by the relevant state organs, and that no one can use bribery money to ask for a release. When the time has come for them to be released they will be released, even though there was no bribery. Therefore, anyone who visits families members of which have been jailed or are undergoing reform study to lead people on or make promises, is a con man, so the people should not be deceived by them and lose their possessions and money.

There have also been instances of someone learning in advance, due to the carelessness of the organs, the names of people who are to be released and the dates on which they will be released. Such people, taking advantage of what they have learned, visit the families of those who are about to be released in order to trick them and make money. In such instances, the people need not lose their money, for their relatives will soon be released in any case.

When holidays or the lunar new year near, the con men speculate that the state will release some people, so they visit the families members of which are in detention or are undergoing reform study in order to make all sorts of promises. Credulous families do what they say and reward them, so that their relatives will be allowed to return. When the holiday or the lunar new year arrives, some families wait in

vain for their members to return, and only then do they realize that they have been lied to. There are also families which have the good fortune of their members being released on such occasions, so they have needlessly lost the money they paid to the con men.

Therefore, our people must be vigilant and not fall victim to the con men.

Question: How will people who learn of cadres, public security policemen, or state cadres or personnel take bribes, or of people who bribe other people, or catch them in the act, be rewarded?

Answer: People who learn of, or catch in the act, people who take bribes or bribe others, will receive rewards, including material rewards, according to the value of the confiscated bribe offering. According to the "Temporary Regulations" of the Municipal People's Committee, such people will be rewarded a maximum of 25 percent of the value of the confiscated bribe offering. People who accept bribes or bribe others will be severely punished.

Question: How can the people, the state cadres and personnel, the army cadres and men, and the public security police positively implement the communique of the Ministry of Interior?

Answer: First of all, everyone must attend meetings in order to firmly grasp the objectives, significance, and contents of the Ministry of Interior communique. Then, everyone is responsible for propagandizing and explaining the contents of that communique to the popular masses and for admonishing everyone to carry it out.

Furthermore, everyone is responsible for contributing opinions and for seeing to it that the cadres and men of the army and the public security forces strictly implement that Ministry of Interior communique.

12 January 1981

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR HANDLING CRIMES, DISPUTES DEFINED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by B. T.: "Municipal People's Committee Issues Directive for Implementation of Interministerial Circular of the Ministry of Interior and People's Supreme Procurate on Classification and Responsibilities for Handling Crimes, Disputes"]

[Text] The Municipal People's Committee has just issued a directive and plan guidelines for the sectors concerned to organize a good implementation of Circular No 1 of the joint Ministry of Interior and People's Supreme Procurate. According to this circular, the administration, public security and judiciary organs at the basic level recently handled many criminal cases in an untimely and incomplete manner and without full compliance with the policy and law and their function and authorities, and thus limited the results of their task of maintaining security and order and stimulating the working people's collective ownership right.

It mentions for the sake of classification three kinds of violations of the law: violations of criminal law, violations of administrative law and violations in connection with civil disputes.

The handling of cases of criminal violations is given to the public security organs which, depending on the degree of severity, either transfer them to the higher echelons or directly deal with them at the basic level. Public security organs at the basic level are responsible for handling criminal cases that, due to their nature and severity, have not yet caused any consequences, or have caused only negligible consequences, and do not involve shrewd and dangerous maneuvers; first-time offenses; and unorganized and nonprofessional offenses. The primary measure is to educate and help offenders to recognize their wrongdoings, to make them write reviews and to impose compensations and fines for minor offenses.

Administrative violations are violations of the policies, procedures, rules and regulations which have been set in the decrees, directives and circulars of the

government and ministries. Public security organs at the basic level only impose fines for minor offenses or draw up reports to transfer to higher echelons on cases of administrative violations of social order and security, such as violations of household registration management, regulations on weapons, explosives, etc. and traffic safety. As to other violations of administrative rules (such as violations in connection with economic management, market management, etc.), the basic-level public security organs are not responsible for handling them, but only drawing up reports and transferring material evidences and offenders to the appropriate responsible organs like commerce, finance, banking, custom and forestry offices and village and subward people's committees.

As to violations in connection with civil disputes particularly (ownership of properties, crops and debts; inheritance; marital relations, etc.), the basic-level public security organs are not responsible for handling them, but rather providing guidance and referring the parties concerned to arbitration teams, local people's committees or people's courts, depending on the extent of such violations. Only in the case these civil disputes turn into criminal cases will the basic-level public security organs take appropriate measures to stop criminal offenses and transfer without delay reports on such cases to the higher public security echelons.

The circular clearly states that the basic-level public security organs must classify and handle offenses on a regular basis; the cadres in charge must write in their books description of offenses, the way of handling, the names and titles of the persons handling them and under any circumstances, whether they directly handle such offenses or not, the organs must quickly resolve the offenses within 24 hours after they are fully known.

The directive of the Municipal People's Committee on implementing Circular No 1 indicates: "Circular 1/TT-LB is both a legal document and an actual guide; in the course of studying it, it is necessary to relate to the strengths and weaknesses of past performance so as to heighten responsibilities and concept, which serve as a basis for classifying and handling offenses at the basic level in full compliance with the law and policies, against the right persons for the true offenses and within their proper functions."

The Municipal Public Security Service and People's Procurate have jointly organized a conference dealing with Circular 1/TT-LB for public security heads of wards, districts, offices and committees and the comrades in charge of the responsible sectors concerned such as commerce, finance, banking, custom, forestry, etc. and the courts. The ward and district public security organs are making preparations for extending the implementation of this circular to the basic-level public security organs.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLUMN URGES POLICE PROTECTION AT BINH LOI PORT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column by Nguyen Pham Ngoc Dinh (Ton That Thuyet Street, 4th Precinct): "Protection of Station T3, Binh Loi Port, To Be Strengthened"]

[Text] As we have repeatedly witnessed, there are many matters we find we should offer our opinion about as they involve public order outside of Station T3 of Binh Loi Port on Ton That Thuyet Street, Subward 15, in the 4th Precinct.

Inside the station there is a protection system. But outside it is quite complicated: whenever a truck slows down to enter the port, a large group of children would run after it, use hooks and sticks to pull merchandise from the vehicle and compete with one another in getting hold of it. Sometimes they would enter the port and seize merchandise. They would also gather together, shout at one another and even throw rocks into the station buildings.

This is a relatively important station for loading of export merchandise, where there are valuable goods; therefore, attention must be paid to the matter of property protection, including security and safety for boats and ferryboats.

In our opinion, Binh Loi Port, particularly Station T3, should need police protection. The port and local authorities must closely coordinate their activities with the mass organizations in Subward 15 of the 4th Precinct in urging parents to educate their children about good protection of socialist properties and at the same time severely punish the gang leaders and thieves who stole public properties.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANTI-HOOLIGAN CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 81 pp 1,7

[Article: "Ministry of Interior Communique Regarding Struggle Against Hooligans Implemented"]

[Text TS, 14 Jan -- On 13 January the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City met to discuss a plan to implement the communique of the Ministry of Interior regarding struggle against hooligans who pose as troons or public security policemen, people who bribe and take advantage of some public security cadres and enlisted men, etc., in order to make money illegally, harm the lives and property of the people, and adversely affect the prestige of the army, the public security forces, and the state organs.

According to that communique, the Ministry of Interior appeals for all citizens to continue to keep up their vigilance and help the People's Public Security forces maintain political security and social order for all of society.

The communique stipulates that in all cases there must be full legal documentation before people's houses are searched. Except in the event that a criminal is caught red-handed, house searches must be authorized by a written order from the judicial organ (court or procurate) at the precinct or district level or higher. Furthermore searches of people's houses require the presence of a representative of the local governmental administration and some neighbors.

Families members of which are undergoing reform study schould be on guard against people who lead them on and make promises, in order to prevent ho ligans who would deceive them and take their monev. The release of prisoners or people who are undergoing reform study is up to the relevant state organs, and no one may make bribes to obtain their release.

The communique of the Ministry of Interior also recommends that the people boldly inform the governmental organs of hooligan elements, or any public security cadre or enlisted man, or state employee, who accepts bribes.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH PEOPLE SAID TO HELP MAINTAIN SECURITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by "LN": "People of Precinct 8 Positively Participate in Movement to Protect the Security of the Homeland"]

[Text] TS, 14 Jan -- In 1980, the people of Precinct 8 positively participated in a movement to protect the security of the homeland. More than 22,000 households won the designation "New Culture Family," five neighborhood blocks were awarded the "Determined-to-win" designation, and 23 neighborhood blocks achieved the "Progressive" designation.

Thanks to discoveries made by the people, the Public Security forces of Precinct 8 arrested two groups of active reactionaries and stopped 17 attempts to illegally organize fleeing abroad. Precinct 8 also uncovered 98 violations of socialist property and confiscated for the state property valued at more than 400,000 dong.

In the struggle against criminal law violators, Precinct 8 solved 235 crimes and made arrested 285 people, nearly all of them hooligan elements.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY FULFILLS 1980 TROOP RECRUITMENT PLAN

Ho Chi Minh City TIN BANG in Vietnamese 14 Jan 91 p 1

[Article by "LN": "City Fulfills Its 1980 Military Obligation Troop Recruitment Plan"]

[Text] TB, 13 Jan -- Ho Chi Minh City has fulfilled its 1980 military obligation troop recruitment plan by attaining 105 percent of its norm.

Ten precincts and districts -- precincts 3,4,5,6, and 11, Phu Nhuan Precinct, Binh Thanh Precinct, and the districts of Hoc Mon, Thu Duc, and Cu Chi -- attained and surpassed their troop recruitment norms last year. Precinct 3 attained the best results, with a ratio of more than 122 percent. Many sub-precincts and villages, such as Sub-Precinct 10 in Precinct 6, Sub-Precinct 10 in Precinct 3, Sub-Precinct 5 in Precinct 11, Sub-Precinct 2 in Phu Nhuan Precinct, Phan Van Cai 2 village in Cu Chi, etc. -- surpassed their troop recruitment norms by 70 percent or more. Phan Van Cai 2 village surpassed its norm by more than 216 percent.

A special characteristic of the troop recruitment cycles in 1980 was that thousands of people volunteered to join the army, including 289 young women and hundreds of students of the New Youth Development schools.

A notable contribution to the above-mentioned accomplishments was the participation of positive campaigns, such as that to do a good job of implementing the army's rear area policy of the various circles of people, especially the old people and women. In Precinct 11, the local governmental administration promptly arranged for families members of which were fulfilling their military obligations to receive grain at supply prices. In Precinct 6, many families with members fulfilling their military obligations we provided houses, or materials with which to repair their houses. Precincts 5,4,6, etc., brought families to the training centers to visit their loved ones. Phu Nhuan District arranged for people to maintain constant liaison with the training camps to take letters from the families to members who were undergoing training. Nearly all of the precincts and districts organized celebrations and presented presents, such as cash, to the youths who had been selected to fulfill their military obligation before they set out.

In 1976 the city surpassed its troop recruitment norm by 105.6 percent, in 1977 by 105 percent, in 1978 by 104 percent, and in 1979 by 103 percent.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY POLICE ARREST THIEVES, HOOLIGANS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 9 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by "LW": "Public Security Police Track Down More Than 30 Gangs of Thieves, Arrest Hundreds of Hooligans"]

[Text] TS, 8 Jan -- Taking the initiative to maintain order and security so that the people could enjoy themselves during the Christmas and solar new year holidays, and during the coming lunar new year holidays, during the past half-month the People's Public Security Forces of Ho Chi Minh City, assisted by the people, have tracked down more than 30 gangs of thieves, arrested hundreds of professional hooligans, and confiscated many facilities which they used to operate.

The Criminal Police Bureau arrested all members of a gang of thieves led by Mai Su and smashed their plot to rob an important hotel in the center of the city during the holiday period. During the night of 20 December 1980 the Public Security forces of Precinct 11 arrested three gangs of thieves who were preparing to carry out robberies. The Public Security forces of Precinct 5 arrested hundreds of professional hooligans. In addition to capturing 57 people who violated criminal laws, the Public Security forces of Precinct 4 discovered a house on Van Don Street in which blackmarket goods were stored, and five other households which illegally produced fireworks. The Public Security forces of Phu Nhuan Precinct broke up three gangs of thieves and arrested 76 hooligans, including such leaders as Truong Cong Hieu, Le Tu Tai, and Phan Van Chau, and confiscated from them four pistols and hundreds of bullets. The Public Security forces of Precinct 1 inspected many hotels and inns, and warned 14 coffee shops which were playing popular music.

In addition to the public security forces, the city's people have participated positively in maintaining order and security. In Precinct 8, the people have supplied 57 valuable tips which have helped stop four attempts to flee by sea and have broken up six gangs of thieves. The people of Sub-Precinct 16 in Binh Thuan captured two armed robbers. The people of Sub-Precinct 11, Precinct 5, prevented the theft of a bicycle. In many places the people turned over weapons they had found to the governmental administration.

Furthermore, Hoc Mon and Cu Chi districts organized four on-the-spot transformation classes for more than 200 criminals. Sub-Precinct 12 in Precinct 1 provided jobs for six such people.

Due to such positive measures, on Christmas and New Year's even the people enjoyed themselves and travelled about as usual, and the number of law violations in the city declined by nearly 20 percent in comparison to the first part of December 1980.

However, criminal violations are still taking place in some places, which causes some people to worry. The mass forces in a few sub-precincts and villages do not continually patrol and guard.

During the period from now until the lunar new year, the People's Public Security Forces and the city's people will further promote struggle measures against those who commit crimes, and assure the uninterrupted maintenance of order and security throughout the holiday periods.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW LIFE DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS VOLUNTEER TO JOIN ARMY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by "XH": "Two Hundred Youths From New Life Development Schools Fulfill Military Obligations"]

[Text] TS, 10 Jan -- "Having been called to fulfill your obligations, you have thereby erased your past mistakes stand on an equal basis with the other youths in your age group in receiving the honor of stepping forward to take up arms in the defense of the homeland."

Those were the words of Major General Tran Hai Phung, commander of the people's armed forces and Vice Chairman of the Municipal Military Draft Council, at a going-away ceremony held for youths at the new life development schools, who set out to fulfill their obligations on the morning of 1 October 1981 in Precinct 3.

That was the first time the Municipal Military Draft Council accepted youths who had committed errors in the past, who after a period of study and training have the honor of serving in the ranks of the army. During the current cycle, more than 200 of the thousands of youths who volunteered were selected.

Representing them, Ngo Ngoc Thong, a student at the Duyen Hai New Life Development State Farm, spoke of his pleasure and honor over being allowed to, along with his friends, fulfill his obligation toward the homeland.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ADDITIONAL TOURIST FACILITIES OPENED IN VUNG TAU AREA

No Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 17 Jan 81 pp 1,7

[Article by "MC": "Tourist Corporation Serving Oil and Natural Gas Development Opens Additional Facilities to Receive Guests"]

[Text] TM, 16 Jan -- The tourist corporation serving oil and natural gas development in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone is investing in eight capital construction projects in order to open additional facilities to serve domestic and foreign guests.

In 1980, in order to serve the oil and natural gas technicians and the groups of foreign and domestic tourists, the tourist corporation serving oil and natural gas development in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone has rapidly completed and brought into use more than 10 projects, including three villas, three hotels, two tennis courts, the dining room of the Ha Long Hotel, etc. At present, the corporation is repairing, expanding, and further equipping five hotels, which will be brought into use in 1981. Furthermore, having signed a contract to accommodate tourists from the Soviet Union, the corporation is rapidly improving a 20-hectare rest area capable of accommodating 300 guests a day.

In addition to developing facilities, the corporation has stepped up its cadre training. It had 574 personnel at the end of 1979, but now has nearly 1,000. Those employees have continually been trained in the necessary foreign languages. The corporation's hotels have been assigned to serve certain categories of guests, so that they can study the guests' needs and have appropriate recreation, foods, and hotel equipment.

With those developmental conditions, despite the fact that the number of guests has not increased very much, in 1980 the corporation serving oil and natural gas development had a gross income of 25 million dong (including nearly 4.5 million dollars), which surpassed the plan by 12.25 percent. Its income increased 231 percent over 1979.

The tourist corporation serving oil and natural gas development in Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone has introduced to its guests such tourist attractions as Hanoi, Hue, Da Lat, and Nha Trang, and has cooperated with other tourism corporations to organize group tours to those areas. The corporation has also produced a collection of photographs introducing 30 handicraft items, 19 food dishes, and the corporation's villas and hotels, as well as a collection of photographs introducing the highlights of the Vung Tau-Con Dao area.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONGRESS OF HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION DELEGATES OPENS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hai Nam: "This Morning, 14 October 1980: Opening of Second Congress of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organisation Delegates"]

[Text] This morning, 14 October 1980, the Second Congress of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organisation Delegates was opened under the following slogans: "Strengthen party leadership and fighting power, be determined to create a great change in economic and social management, stabilize the standard of living and step up the transformation, construction and protection of the city!" and "Do your very best to exploit every potential ability to drive forward productive sectors and to develop the role of the city as an industrial center, a cultural and scientific and technical center, an international trade center and the country's important communications center." Those were the slogans of action, the will power of the entire party organization and the people of our city.

All delegates attending the congress stood up and enthusiastically applauded for a long while to greet Le Duan and to express their very dear and respectful feelings toward the general secretary of the party.

What Will the Congress Do?

Attending the congress are 545 official delegates representing more than 37,000 party members of 18 ward and district party organizations and 196 organ and subordinate enterprise party organizations.

The congress will evaluate the development of the city in the last 3 years (since the first congress), review the work of party committees in the last term and affirm the direction to take in the next 5 years and the tasks and goals to be attained in the 2 years of 1981-1982. This time it will mark a new change -- it is the one that executes the change of direction of the VCP Central Committee's economic policy to open up a new stage for economic and cultural development,

to step up production and to stabilize and gradually improve the standard of living.

Delegates for City Construction, Protection

Of the 545 official delegates 329 are delegates from wards and districts and 216 from basic party organisations directly subordinate to the Municipal VCP Committee. Of that number 115 delegates work in the production sector, 50 are subward and village cadres, 65 are cadres working in the hospital and school sector and 94 are from the people's armed and public security forces. There are 94 women delegates and 211 delegates having college and postgraduate background, including 20 professors, assistant professors, PhD's and MA's.

The youngest delegate at the congress is Nguyen Dinh Hong, 25, a company deputy political officer of the Municipal Command. The oldest delegate is Nguyen Thanh Vinh, 75, the judge of the Municipal People's Court. The delegate who has been a party member for the longest time is Tran Hun Tam, principal of Cao Thang Technical School, who joined the party in 1931. Of the 127 young delegates the person who has been in the party for the shortest time is Nguyen Thi Nam, a worker of Viet Thang Textile Enterprise, who joined the party in February 1978 and was promoted official member in February 1979. Most delegates had gone through challenges in the bitter fight against imperialism but there are many young delegates who have joined the party ranks after the liberation of the city. All delegates were closely linked with the city residents' movement for revolutionary action in the past years and had been active in actual combat, labor and in the transformation and construction of the city; many of them have assumed direct leadership over production in industry, small industry, handicrafts and agriculture, or have done work in circulation and distribution. Many delegates attend the congress as representatives of production installations, subwards and villages in the city. With such composition the delegates will surely bring to the congress precious practical experiences so as to make the resolution of the congress this time acquire a sound additional base and thus ensure its successful implementation. Vo Van Kiet, Mai Chi Tho, Tran Quoc Huong and members of the Party Organization Standing and Executive Committees are all delegates from their wards and districts.

In addition to the official delegates there also are 92 listening-only delegates from specialized organs of the party and government and a number of technicians. Also attending the congress are many members of the VCP Central Committee and representatives of central committees, sectors and organs.

Party Intention Linked With People's Hearts

This congress of our party organization is being held especially following a series

of political discussions aimed at contributing ideas to the draft resolution of the congress, a positive and lively manifestation of the spirit of collective ownership of the people, cadres and party members and a reflection of the attachment of the city's residents to their party organization. A total of 284 units with more than 300,000 people, including over 20,000 party members, took part in the discussions and contributions of ideas. All of the contributed ideas were reviewed by the congress organizing committee, which compiled a document to be presented to the congress to assist delegates in their studies and discussions as they would help to draft the official resolution of the congress. The subcommittee on congress activities also considered and included the better ideas in the report of the party organization Executive Committee and the draft resolution. At this congress, the mind of the people was closely linked with that of the party. The party trusted the people, attentively listened to them and was ready to carry out their correct ideas; the people trusted the party even more and were ready to continue to offer the party their honest constructive ideas. This fact will surely make us city residents carefully follow the progress and results of the congress of our party organization.

The City's Revolutionary Reality

Exactly 3 years and 6 months have passed since the first congress of delegates. Within that short period, under the leadership of the VCP Central Committee and with the aid of the entire nation, the party organization and people of our city were making unusual efforts, overcoming many great difficulties and scoring many important achievements. The congress this time will clearly analyze the various aspects of the situation of the city to recognize the great and basic gains so as to further exploit them and at the same time to see clearly that many difficulties still exist. On this basis, it is to determine the right direction and task for the time to come, to create favorable conditions for greater solidarity between the people and the party organization and to move toward building at any cost a strong socialist city. We still have very many difficulties, but at the same time we are facing great prospects. With the change of economic direction taken by the VCP Central Committee, with the dynamic realities of the typical progressive enterprises, cooperatives, subwards and villages, the congress resolution will surely open the way for liberation of our productive power, improvement of distribution and circulation, changes of the situation and expansion of production, which will serve as the basis for stabilizing and gradually improving the standard of living.

Congress Presiding Officers

The presiding officers of the congress are Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Municipal VCP Committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Municipal VCP Committee; Tran Quoc

Huong, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Municipal VCP Committee; Tran Hai Phung, member of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee; Phan Thi Tot, member of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee; Nguyen Ho, member of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee; Nguyen Van Thang, deputy secretary of Cu Chi District VCP Committee; Vo Thi Viet, secretary of the 3rd Precinct VCP Committee; and Dang Van Gioi, secretary of Phong Phu Textile Mill party committee.

Vo Van Kiet's Report

After Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, member of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee and head of the congress organizing committee, had introduced the delegates and guests, Vo Van Kiet read the report of the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee on /the situation of the city in the last over 3 years and the basic guidelines for the coming years/. To start, the report reviews the situation in the entire country and the situation in the city in the recent period, stresses the remaining difficulties and affirms: "In such a difficult and critical situation, the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau come to the city as a new source of strength, open up new thinking and work directions and for the first time create a general 'burst' for the economy. This change in the economic policy of the VCP Central Committee, the interest of the general secretary in leadership and the dynamic realities are lighting the way for the party organization, contributing to really shaping up on a large scale a driving power for the socialist collective ownership system and setting correct guidelines for expanding our productive power, changing the situation, moving production forward and stabilizing again the economic order for the benefit of socialism."

The report highlights some basic aspects of the city's situation in the last over 3 years in connection with the following tasks: the tasks of restoring, transforming and developing the economy; developing science and technology; developing culture and society; building the administration and mass organizations; and maintaining the leadership capacity and fighting power of the party organization. It reviews more deeply the task of restoring, transforming and developing the economy; affirms the achievements that have been made; and affirms that the system of socialist ownership in production, distribution and circulation has been set up and gradually widened, thus creating initial favorable conditions for organization, rearrangement and planning of the socialist reproduction process. Industrial, small industrial, handicraft and agricultural production is restored and developed along the line of gradually overcoming its lame and dependent character. Even the business and wasteful character of the city is being slowly turned into productive labor. An initial base for a new economic order to develop has been created out of a situation of anarchic competition. The report also sternly reviews the shortcomings in leadership over economic management that have

prevented many basic economic problems from being resolved in accordance with the new thinking and work directions as Resolution 6 of the VCP Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau have set.

The report also suggests that the basic direction for the coming years must be to concentrate our efforts on holding fast to the key link of stepping up production and stabilizing the standard of living. We must truly obtain a high degree of solidarity toward the resolution of the Central Committee, concentrate on restoring the state-operated industries within the city and maintain at any cost the ranks of workers, managerial personnel and technical cadres; encourage and create favorable conditions for small industry and handicrafts "to burst" in the right direction; urgently form a food belt; expand relations with the neighboring provinces, thus helping to create for the first time a number of specialized cultivation agricultural zones; extend foreign trade activities and the use of foreign exchange; continue to achieve socialist transformation being closely linked with reorganization of production and to carry on properly the socialist enterprise formula, thus creating a motivation for working people, production installations, sectors and localities to practice socialist collective ownership in production and business; get hold of materials, goods and money again, regulate rationally the income of different population strata, stabilize the living conditions of workers, civil servants and poor working people and thus help to stabilize the economic order for the benefit of socialism; and maintain political security and social order and properly fulfill our national defense and international obligation.

This afternoon the congress is continuing its work.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS REQUIRED TO OPEN BANK ACCOUNTS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by "MC": "Production and Commercial Bases Must Open Bank Accounts"]

[Text] TS, 4 Jan -- On 9 January 1981 the Municipal People's Committee, to encourage the individual and collective production and commercial bases to open bank accounts, issued a directive which clearly stated those which must open payments settlement accounts at the bank.

According to the directive, the following must open accounts:

-- The collective production organizations, cooperatives, cooperative teams, and collectives.

-- Private businessmen in the commercial and restaurant sectors with average monthly incomes of 10,000 dong or more, and the private businessmen in the other sectors, such as the artisan industry, handicrafts, and service industries, with average monthly incomes of 6,000 dong or more.

-- Private businessmen who are not in the above categories but have contractual relationships with the state economic units and cooperatives, if the value of the contract amounts to 20,000 dong or more a year.

The permanent organs of the councils in charge of commercial registration in the precincts and districts are responsible for informing the commercial organs in the above categories to go to the bank to open an account, and also draw up and send to the bank at the corresponding level a list of commercial organs in those categories so that the bank can keep abreast of the situation and see to it that those bases to open a bank account.

Within a period of 2 months after they receive a commercial permit, such bases do not open an account or open an account but do not use it, the banks of the precincts and districts are responsible for informing the permanent organs of the council in charge of commercial registration at that echelon, so that it can take action in accordance with the statutes regarding commercial registration.

According to the present procedures for opening accounts at the precinct and district banks, the bases need only take their commercial permits to the local bank and fill out a form to open an account and a form with model signatures of the person opening the account and the people authorized to use it.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COLUMN URGES PROTECTION FOR VACANT BUSINESS STALLS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column by Phan Viet Hung (1st Precinct): "It Is Necessary To Protect Nguyen Hue Street Business Stalls"]

[Text] At the end of Nguyen Hue Street close to Bach Dang Quay there are many brick stalls that have been left vacant in the last few years. Since nobody uses them and maintenance is poor, thieves have dismantled pieces of corrugated iron or smashed the walls to carry away bricks. Such a stealing took place both in daytime and at night. Yesterday passers-by were able to see their metal doors, the next day only the walls, still the next day only their foundations! They have dismantled at least three still-in-good-conditions brick stalls at the end of Nguyen Hue Street.

While the stalls on Le Loi Street must be remodeled at very high costs before they can be usable, the ones on Nguyen Hue Street that are still in good conditions are not kept in shape and fall prey to thieves.

We suggest that the city administration take positive measures to protect public properties and that people living in the area lend their assistance to the administration in keeping an eye on and denouncing the thieves.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRICTER MARKET MANAGEMENT REDUCES PORK PRICES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q. V.: "Market Story: Positive Work Brings About Good Management of Pork Prices"]

[Text] Pork prices are rising, up to 50 dong per kilogram in some markets. How to manage prices so that the small meat dealers would not charge customers too much to earn excessive profit is something that market management boards must find it necessary to do. For some time many markets only managed pork prices loosely without getting to know exactly the cost prices of dealers, nor controlling their selling prices. Many dealers who deliberately raised prices blamed the higher prices on the pork suppliers. "Pork suppliers charge me high prices and I have to sell pork at high prices," was the common argument by the small meat dealers. But how high were their cost prices? What were their own purchase prices? Few dealers would want to tell the truth about prices.

It is evident that if management boards do not have positive action by closely looking into dealers' costs, they will appear to have agreed to the deliberate raising of prices by some small meat dealers. Seeing this weakness, the management board of Pho Co Dieu Market carefully checked the purchase prices as paid by the small meat dealers' teams. Refusing to maintain only a loose control or to rely on the dealers' words, it got to know well the prices charged to dealers everyday and then provided guidance as to the selling prices of different kinds of pork. For instance, a pork dealers' team bought 87.3 kilograms of pork which it sold for 2,902 dong after dividing the meat into eight kinds: hock and shoulder, neck bone, bacon, neck meat, big bone, tenderloin, fat and spareribs. The market management board negotiated with the dealers about earning reasonable profits from selling different kinds of meat. Thus dealers would find it difficult to disregard the board if they wanted to sell one kind of meat and charge the price of another kind and to deliberately raise prices.

As a result, a kilogram of lean pork which the dealers had raised to 50 dong was now sold at the price of 47 dong, a kilogram of fresh picnic 40 dong instead of 45 dong, etc.

By so doing the management board also taught the small meat dealers the honest way of doing business. But what remains is the fact that customers must cooperate with the market management board in controlling the dealers' selling prices if price management is to be better.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PREPARATIONS BEGUN TO CONTINUE DAU TIENG IRRIGATION SYSTEM

No Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 9 Jan 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Preparing to Begin the Construction of the large Dau Tieng Irrigation System, the Irrigation System in Which Our Country Has Invested the Most Capital Ever"]

[Text] Recently, in Tay Ninh, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the People's Committee of Tay Ninh Province reviewed all aspects of the work of preparing and carrying out some essential tasks in order to officially begin the construction of the large Dau Tieng irrigation system on the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party.

Investment will be made to begin construction of the first phase of the Dau Tieng system in Tay Ninh Province, one of the largest irrigation systems, during the third five-year plan (1981-1985). It will also be the irrigation project in which our country will invest the greatest amount of capital ever. That project will be built with the capital assistance of the World Bank, in order to purchase facilities, equipment, construction machinery, materials, fuel, etc., and with the assistance of machinery specialists of a number of countries, in accordance with agreements between our country and those countries. The Ministry of Water Conservation has organised forces to construct Dau Tieng lake and the other key projects, and Tay Ninh Province has agreed to construct a system of irrigation canals. The forces participating in the construction of the Dau Tieng project have gone all-out to do a good job of surveying, designing, and the drafting of construction blueprints, received vehicles and machinery to develop on-the-spot materials, installed machinery to crush rock and mix cement, trained technical workers, etc.

Despite the very large volume of work, and the fact that they must use machinery that is almost entirely new to them, the cadres and workers of Irrigation Construction Enterprise Federation No 4 of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, and the other units, have rapidly stabilised their organisation, promptly begun their work, and attained good all-round results. The relevant units of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and a number of other sectors, and the sectors of Tay Ninh Province have begun to coordinate to ensure that the preparatory work attains the requirements that have been set.

At the end of 1980, the design organ turned over to the construction forces nearly all of the blueprints for the key projects. The construction site has received more than 90 percent of its machinery and equipment, and has assembled, maintained, and

managed them to ensure continuous construction. It has leveled an area of 3,000 hectares (2,300 hectares of which had to be cleared of bombs and mines left over after the war), erected 30,000 square meters of huts to accomodate 3,000 workers, and has built 6,300 square meters of warehouses, 20 kilometers of main roads, and installed some supporting machinery. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation has erected rapidly and well a number of large bridges to serve the construction.

In 1980, Irrigation Enterprise Federation No 4 of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the principal unit constructing the key projects of the Dau Tieng irrigation system, has surpassed all registered norms of the plan assigned by the upper echelon, attaining 109 percent of the total value norm and 114 percent of the construction value norm. The enterprise has excavated nearly 4 million cubic meters of earth -- 127 percent of the norm -- and embanked nearly 3 million cubic meters -- 114 percent of the plan norm. It attained 142 percent of the over-all labor productivity norm.

The Ministry of Water Conservation, and the Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee of Tay Ninh Province have unified their plans and cooperated in continuing to do a good job of preparing to ensure that, after work is officially begun on 3 February of this year, construction can carried out continually and ensure the project's quality from the very beginning.

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CSD: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MOKONG DELTA STATE FARMS HARVEST FIRST CROPS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN GANG in Vietnamese 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Twenty-six State Farms in Mekong Delta Concentrate Labor to Harvest First Crop"]

[Text] After a brief period of simultaneously building and producing, 26 state farms in the Mekong Delta have cleared wasteland and grown the first crop on 30,000 hectares of 10th month rice land.

The state farms' rice is good, uniformly blossoming and filling-out kernels. It is estimated that the average yield will be 1.5 to 2 tons per hectares.

Exploiting the natural conditions and simple nature of floating rice, at the beginning of the season the state farms prepared sufficient seedstock and mechanized forces in order to produce on schedule. With the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture and the agricultural tractor branches of the provinces, the state farms used thousands of tractors to plow and harrow the entire acreage after the rice was broadcast-sown. Nearly all of the state farms used planting machines combined with the hand-broadcast sowing of rice. The agricultural aviation unit of the Ministry of Agriculture for the first time used airplanes to sow rice seeds and spray insecticides and herbicides at the My Lai and Kien Binh state farms in Kien Giang and the Lai Vang state farm in Long An. The rice in those state farms has grown uniformly and is in good condition. In some places yields have been between 2 and 3.5 tons per hectare.

All of the rice of the state farms is ripe, and in some places is very ripe. Twenty-six state farms are urgently beginning the harvesting of the first crop. The provinces are mobilizing tens of thousands of workers (Assault Youths, peasants in the districts, local troops, workers, cadres, etc.), along with the grain, transportation, commercial, and other sectors, to harvest the rice.

The Lai Vang state farm has the largest area (9,000 hectares). Long An Province has set up a guidance committee at the state farm, launched a 40-day campaign, and mobilized fully equipped workers to participate in harvesting that concentrated rice area rapidly and effectively.

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C30: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

WINTER-SPRING RICE PLANTING IN SOUTH -- The provinces and cities in the area south of Quang Nam-Da Nang had, as of 5 January, broadcast-sown 390,000 hectares, 57 percent of the plan. In comparison to the same time last year the broadcast-sowing rate is slower, in part because this year the water level in the fields has receded slowly (in An Giang and Dong Thap). The provinces which have transplanted rapidly are Tien Giang (which has attained more than 80 percent of its plan), Long An (76 percent), Phu Khanh (72 percent), and Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Da Nang (each of which has attained nearly 70 percent of its plan). Meanwhile, the south is entering the period of harvesting the 10th month rice. As of 5 January, the area harvested amounted to 833,000 hectares, 43 percent of the planted area. The provinces in Zone 5 have completed their harvesting. In general, the harvesting rate of 10th month rice in the south this year is faster than last year. [Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 14 Jan 81 p 3] 5616

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF VUNG TAU OIL & GAS SERVICE PORT STARTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by D. C. : "Joint Construction Enterprise 4 Builds Vung Tau Oil & Gas Service Port"]

[Text] The Joint Construction Enterprise 4 (of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation) has started to build the oil and gas service port of Vung Tau. Everyday at the work site there are nearly 200 workers and dozens of vehicles and machines of 4-2 Construction Corporation and Crane Corporation 1 urgently clearing the work area, building road sections and transporting tens of thousands of tons of materials.

The Dredging Corporation also supports the construction project by fulfilling the task of dredging 1 million cubic meters of earth and enlarging channels and canals. Since June 1980 workers in charge of dredges H1 and H3 have been working in shifts to ensure continuous daytime operations of the dredges and have dredged up 400,000 cubic meters of earth.

Joint Construction Enterprise 4 has also brought equipment and machinery to a number of locations near the work site for the excavation of stone to be used in the project.

According to its plan, by the end of 1980 it strives to finish step 1 -- part of the port covering 26 hectares.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LACK OF SPARE PARTS HAMPERS COAL PRODUCTION

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Manh Tu: "What Must Be Done To Accelerate Coal Production?"]

[Text] Editorial Note: Recently, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, met with a number of Trade Union delegates who are high level manual workers, technical cadres and coal sector management cadres in the Quang Ninh mining area.

Below are some of the thoughts that were expressed at that meeting.

Why is coal not being produced well? What must be done to accelerate the development of the coal sector? These are the nagging concerns of coal producers at this time. The chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions wanted the mine workers to speak freely, to truly tell him what they think. And, these mine workers revealed their innermost thoughts to the leader of the General Federation of Trade Unions as though he were their closest colleague.

Workers Request the Creation of Good Working Conditions

Emulation warrior Nham Van Bac, a grade 7/7 shovel operator at the Deo Nai Coal Mine, went to the heart of the matter. He used his ENG power shovel number 4 as an example. Although the shovel is old and has been in operation for more than 20 years, it is still in rather good condition as a result of being properly maintained. His team consists of many skilled workers whose spirit of responsibility is high and who complete their plan every year; however, there has never been a year in which they have operated their equipment at its rated capacity. In friendly countries, there are many places where this type of machine digs 1 million cubic meters of overburden per year. In recent years, two power shovel sections at the Ha Tu Mine, both of which use the same type of shovel, have achieved the production level of 1 million cubic meters. Very concerned, the members of shovel section ENG 4 discussed the matter amongst themselves: can we reach this pinnacle? They concluded that in terms of personnel and equipment, they had the capabilities needed to achieve this level; however, they were prevented from reaching it by the actual conditions of the mine at that time. Nham Van Bac expressed the opinions of his section to the leadership of the enterprise. He wanted to test his strength but, instead of asking for much, only asked that the minimum conditions be established, namely, that there

not be a shortage of overburden for shovels, that there not be a shortage of vehicles and that the most necessary spare parts be provided. The enterprise leadership agreed to his requests but had to work very hard to meet only a portion of them. Nevertheless, his shovel section exceeded the production level of 1 million cubic meters of overburden in 1979. If helped more by the upper echelon, in the form of technical quotas, for example, the section could surely achieve higher productivity.

The delegates cited many additional examples: in the mining area, there is no scarcity of vehicle sections or equipment sections that are operating at or above capacity. There are percussion drilling machines drilling 10,000 meters, revolving drilling machines drilling 40,000 meters, three section power shovels that exceed the production level of 1 million cubic meters, many trucks that are operating beyond their major repair cycle, shaft digging sections that dig 100,000 tons of coal, prepare 1,000 meters of shaft and so forth. These facts prove the revolutionary zeal and the ability to exercise ownership of the coal sector. However, conditions prevent these examples from being widespread. In order for certain persons and certain pieces of equipment to achieve high productivity, many other persons and pieces of equipment lack work and do not have the conditions needed to perform their work.

Emulation warrior Trinh Van Nghinh, a 7/7 drilling technician at the Ha Tu Coal Mine, movingly repeated the heartfelt teachings of Uncle Ho and the leaders of the party and state to the workers and cadres of the coal sector. He is deeply concerned because coal production is still not being carried out with the intensity of "an army fighting the enemy." Why do we still have "poor organisation and poor management"? The state has made large investments and we have much equipment that is very modern but why has output not increased, why has labor productivity declined? We are working in a modern industry but, more often than not, when workers need something, they must go find it themselves. When a drill is broken or a bearing needs replacement, it is better to go find an old one and repair or recondition it for use. The amount of time spent on trying to salvage parts, on doing "patchwork" repairs and the amount of time spent waiting are many times greater than the amount of time machines are in operation producing products. It is regrettable that, although we have many machines, three or four machines do not do the work of one.

Emulation warrior Tran Viet Hung, the driver of a 32 ton truck who has 16 years' experience in his occupation, expressed another concern: the state has invested hundreds of millions of dong in the purchase of modern trucks but why has it not made a corresponding investment in the spare parts needed to maintain these trucks? Some trucks are not in operation merely because of the lack of a few small parts. Moreover, if we had better roads, both the speed of operation and the capacity of trucks could be doubled or tripled; however, because we have very poor roads, because we have very few people to repair them and because all roadwork is performed by hand, the condition of roads is constantly deteriorating, trucks must operate at a lower speed and still break down, drivers become tired and three or four trucks do not do the work of one. This situation had existed for many years. Why has the upper echelon not come to grips with this situation in order to improve its investment activities? The training of a worker to drive a 27 to 40 ton truck is very costly and the persons who are selected for this job must meet certain physical

requirements. However, appropriate attention has not been given to replenishing the energy these workers expend on the job, consequently, the majority of them have suffered a rapid decline in health. They should be able to drive these trucks for 15 to 20 years; however, after only a few years, after becoming proficient in their trade, their health has declined and they can no longer be used for this type of work. Enterprises must then provide new drivers. The skills of these new drivers are weak and they have little experience. With this, the rapid deterioration of trucks begins. This situation is widespread in underground mining and among the various types of workers, especially those that perform strenuous labor. As a result, the state does not recruit or train enough workers each year to supplement the workforce and, at the same time, production machinery and equipment are always being used as training sites and, instead of being operated in a productive manner, rapidly break.

The worker delegates also spoke about the difficulties regarding living conditions, prices, wages, the grain and food policy and services for mine workers. Many practices are inefficient; for example, work is continuous and time is taken off on a rotation basis; however, not enough technical labor is assigned to each shift, machinery is unmatched, equipment is not fully utilized and so forth, consequently, mine workers must work from 28 to more than 30 days per month. Each day is a 10 hour day, including the time spent travelling to and from work, and this is damaging to the health of workers. Most mine workers are recruited from other places and many live and work in the mines for roughly 20 years; however, it is very difficult for them to bring their wives and children to live with them.

Of course, the problems of foremost importance at this time in accelerating coal production continue to be the need to provide ample work and the need to create the conditions so that everyone can work. Miss Nguyen Thi Xoan went to the heart of the matter when she said: "All I want is to be given enough work to perform and have the conditions needed to perform my job so that I can achieve high productivity, achieve a high output and, on this basis, earn a high income and fulfill my obligation of contributing to the state. It is a very negative practice for leaders to constantly busy themselves with ideological work."

Cadres: Improving the Management Organisation and Policies

Whereas the concern of workers was working conditions, management cadres had many different matters they wished to discuss. Engineer Nguyen Phu Thuong, the director of the Deo Nai Mine, expressed full confidence that the corps of mine workers "possesses the qualities and abilities to be the masters of the coal sector" but was very concerned about the organization of management as well as the policies regarding mine workers. He admitted that present circumstances make it impossible to provide ample work or create all the conditions needed for units to operate in a well balanced manner. Supplies, spare parts, raw materials and fuels are always consumed on a "hand to mouth" basis and there are no reserves, not even minimum reserves. Production is highly mechanized and we have been equipped with modern machinery but, when one bearing or one electronic light and so forth breaks, it is enough to put a large piece of machinery out of operation. In a production line, the entire line must be shut down when one piece of equipment breaks. As regards the living conditions of mine workers, although the state has made many investments

in the working conditions of those who perform strenuous, intense labor, the policy on supporting workers does not meet the requirement of replenishing the labor expended by the workers in especially strenuous occupations. The inefficiencies mentioned above have put the coal sector in a situation in which it is always wasting its equipment capacity as well as the health of its workers.

Le Vinh, director of the Hon Gai Coal Sorting Enterprise, deeply analyzed the cumbersome, ineffective nature of the present management apparatus as well as the organization of the coal sector. The investments that have been made have been large but they have not been well coordinated and have failed to make full use of equipment capacity; the organization is not tight and management is not efficient. This situation requires reorganization. Many economic policies are no longer suitable and restricting the development of coal production.

Engineer Nguyen Viet Hoe, the director of the Coc 6 Mine, pondered the planning of the coal sector in the recent past, which has not truly reflected respect for the right of collective ownership of installations. Although it is said that plans are formulated from the installation upward, the lower level formulates plans in a very painstaking manner based on actual conditions and scientific-technical quotas but the upper level revises these plans, adding to them or subtracting from them as it sees fit. There is even the practice of requesting "whatever you have" without giving a specific explanation of this request, only giving the reason "the country is encountering difficulties!" Such an explanation is not scientifically based because it leads to very large investments in mining operations and very small investments in jobs performed outside mines. Inefficiency even exists within mines. There are many power shovels but few trucks with the result that there is not enough work for nearly one-half the number of shovels. There is no shortage of trucks, only a shortage of spare parts with which to repair them and a shortage of good roads.

Engineer Pham Phi Chau, the director of the Machine Center, talked about investing in equipment without being selective. Talking about mine transport trucks alone, he said that before drivers can become proficient in the operation of one type, another type is introduced. Before they became proficient in the use of the 27 ton BelAZ truck from the Soviet Union and had prepared the conditions needed to repair it, it was replaced with the HD320 truck from Japan. When it came time for major repair work on scores of Japanese trucks, they were left where they were parked (no place has taken them in for repair work yet) and trucks from Sweden arrived. The mines are always complaining about a shortage of trucks but how many trucks must be provided in view of the bad condition of roads? Thus, why have appropriate investments not been made in the construction of intermine roads in order to reduce the wear on trucks? Investments in road construction require little foreign currency and are more simple than investments in trucks. In the operation of trucks, because of poor training, poor maintenance and poor management, trucks rapidly break down. The skilled operator can prolong the life of a truck by 50 to 100 percent beyond the major repair cycle. In view of the fact that the cost of major repair on a truck is 105,000 dong, should not the skilled operator who realizes this savings be rewarded? Investments in repair work are also unreasonable. In view of the fact that truck operators in our country are not skilled, mine roads are in bad condition, the majority of spare parts must be made or reconditioned from

old parts and the volume of repair work is four or five times the volume of work performed in foreign countries, how can we satisfy the demand for repair work by only investing as much in repair facilities as foreign countries do?

Gradually Finding Solutions

All of the contradictions mentioned above are limiting the capacity of the coal sector and making it impossible to fully utilize labor; there is much equipment but it is not being fully used and we have rich natural resources but they cannot be developed. The country still lacks coal and the various sectors of the domestic economy are still encountering difficulties because of coal. However, saying this does not mean that the workers and cadres of the coal sector have sat with their arms folded. The delegates also reported on the jobs they have performed, are performing and plan to perform. These are jobs that could only be carried out after the adoption of the 6th resolution of the Party Central Committee, jobs that involve boldly looking for every way to cause production to burst forth, to satisfy the "three interests."

These jobs include conducting inventory and inspections and classifying the various types of labor, supplies and equipment. Determined steps must be taken to remove persons who do not possess the proper qualities from main production lines. Labor and production must be reorganized; an effort must be made to progress from a lack of balance throughout the sector, throughout the area and throughout enterprises to a new, partial balance. The workers on main production lines must be technically skilled workers, must meet labor quotas and labor productivity quotas. There must be adequate spare parts and supplies for the equipment on production lines and the minimum conditions must be provided so that this equipment spends the minimum number of hours required in operation.

These jobs also include improving product contracts and improving the planning of the wage fund by basing it on the quantity of products contributed to the state instead of on the number of laborers.

These jobs include organizing subsidiary production, organizing farms to produce additional food and organizing the collection of dropped coal after work hours in order to make use of surplus labor on the production line and increase the income of workers. More practical, effective steps are being taken to improve living conditions and uphold the right of collective ownership of workers.

Although only in the initial stage, some of the jobs mentioned above have been approved by the state, some are in need of additional research, some are truly good and some are in need of discussion; nevertheless, they have gradually changed the production situation in many installations of the coal sector. Although the workers, machinery, supplies and equipment are the same, the rate of production in the final months of the year was faster, organization and management were tighter, coal output was higher, the income of workers was higher, their living conditions were improved, workers were more enthusiastic and so forth.

Nguyen Duc Thuan listened attentively and expressed his gratitude to the delegates for frankly expressing their opinions. He then spoke informally with them.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STEPS TAKEN TO ELIMINATE SPECULATION, SMUGGLING AT HAIPHONG HARBOR

Hanoi DDC LAP in Vietnamese 14 Jan 81, p 13

[Article by Huu Hanh; "Wiping Out the Black Market and Stopping Speculation"]

[Text] In Haiphong, everyone is talking about and closely watching a new and vital effort that is being promoted rather strongly. It is the campaign to track down and apprehend criminals, maintain social order and security and strengthen market management. This campaign, which began in late September of last year, has had the thorough participation and full support of all sectors and circles. On this occasion, every organization related to illegal activities on the market as well as every suspect that displayed a bad attitude has been investigated, observed and dealt with in an appropriate manner.

Under the leadership of the city party committee and the city people's committee, the Public Security Service and the Finance Service coordinated with Headquarters X. to deploy "key" forces at places in and outside the city that were investigated and researched previously. The various strata of the people helped the agencies expose the bases of persons who were earning their livings illegally as well as expose the tricks they employed to enrich themselves and their disruptive activities. On the basis of the requirements that were set forth, the above mentioned key forces of the city concentrated their efforts on tracking down and apprehending criminals collaborating with foreign reactionaries, professional hoodlums, gangsters, the leaders of gangs engaged in speculation, hoarding, smuggling and so forth. Within 2 months, the public security sector had prosecuted 167 persons, sent 140 persons to undergo transformation and uncovered 109 gangs of hoodlums that were illegally receiving and marketing socialist property and 15 organizations or persons acting as intermediaries for persons wanting to flee overseas. The city's security network uncovered 69 gangs, each of which consisted of five persons or more, the most being 27 persons, engaged in such criminal activities as stealing and selling property belonging to the state and the people, robbery, mugging, pickpocketing, smuggling and so forth. Economically, the city reclaimed property and goods of the state worth millions of dong, such as more than 21 tons of grain, 2,500 liters of gasoline, 27 tons of coal, 479 kilograms of MSG, 200 kilograms of Moc Cau tea, 80 new automobile tires, 2 tons of nylon rope for ships, 1,045 meters of cloth of various types, 135 kilograms of wool, some foreign money and so forth.

The port of Haiphong is a major commercial port of our country. The majority of the cargo handled within the port consists of valuable fuels, supplies, machinery

and equipment. Decadent elements do everything possible to steal socialist property within the port. The Sat Market was a place that specialized in the sale of illegal goods every day of the year and which had spread to Quang Trung and Phan Boi Chau Streets, the Tam Bac River Wharf and so forth; in terms of foreign spare parts and machines, it had only slightly less than the old Saigon Market. This shows that, to some extent, the activities of this type of market are controlled by persons who earn their livings illegally in the circulation of goods! Some persons put the goods into circulation and others sell them, but all of these persons live very comfortable material lives. They ignore both theory and the law. Believing that "every man has his price," these thieves and smugglers corrupted the revolutionary qualities of some cadres. We would like to cite as examples a number of persons who stole socialist property and were exposed by the masses and prosecuted:

Le Van Nhan, the secretary of the trucking unit of a motor transport enterprise, conspired with Tung, a driver and a cadre of the Tan Tien Cooperative in An Hai District to increase an invoice by 5 tons of paddy. While investigating this incident involving 5 tons of paddy, the authorities also found and confiscated at the home of Le Van Nhan 114 kilograms of wool, 1 motorized bicycle, 1 French sewing machine and a Po-gio [Vietnamese phonetics] bicycle in new condition. Le Van Nhan had recently built for himself a house in Tan Tien Village worth 100,000 dong; shortly thereafter, he spent 20,000 dong to purchase a house within the city for his second wife. Based on market prices, the total value of the property and goods amassed by Le Van Nhan was nearly 300,000 dong.

Vu Dinh Hong, who lives at number 1/189 Nguyen Duc Canh Street, and ostensibly operated a tire and tube repair business, actually speculated in new automobile tires. He brazenly bought and sold them beside an economic agency of the state. This illegal activity went on for many years with everyone thinking that his business was a state agency, consequently, no one paid him any attention. When inspecting Hong's house, the public security troops confiscated 50 automobile tires (purchased from truck convoys travelling from the South and installed on the spot at a cost of 3,000 dong apiece), 22 50 liter aluminum military kettles and 100 sets of bicycle brakes as well as 20 automobile tires at another installation of his. His source of goods was the port of Haiphong. He operated this style of business for a period of many years!

When the commercial security personnel of Tuy Nguyen District arrived at the home of Pham Van Ky, everyone was amazed by the methods he employed to earn a living and the career he had built for himself. Ky was a dealer, an intermediary who had ties with many criminal organizations, including hoodlums and foreign reactionaries inserted into the country. The Tuy Nguyen District Public Security Force inspected Ky's house and confiscated 500 kilograms of rice, 5 types of money including Vietnamese money, old Indochinese currency, Kampuchean currency, Hong Kong dollars and American dollars, 44 inner city family cards to purchase fuel, 31 civilian and cadre cards to purchase food products, 4 coupons certifying that a nursing mother had lost her milk, 29 pieces of good cloth ranging from 3 meters to 30 meters in length, 1 kilogram of artificial sugar, 47 blank letters of introduction from district level agencies and 21 pre-stamped leave papers!

Pham Van Tru, taking advantage of his position within the security sector, served as an intermediary for 11 other persons in exchanging foreign currency and organising trade with seamen of foreign vessels in the port. In the course of their dealings, they bought or rented the ship Tang Kit and trucks from a number of agencies in order to transport their cargo. Public security forces and army troops caught them red-handed while they were transporting nearly 300 kilograms of MSG from the Ha Ly Wharf.

Representative of the gangs of professional hoodlums is Nguyen Van Lo (also known as Black Lo). Living in Dai Ban Village, Nguyen Van Lo, a former driver for Trucking Unit Number 4 who was fired, led 10 other hoodlums in committing many crimes of murder and robbery along Route 5 from the Ho Market to Du Nghia. Hiding in unpopulated spots, they would jump aboard passing trucks or trains at night, throw their cargo onto the ground and then find a way to quickly sell it. They also stopped persons on bicycles at night, robbed them and intimidated and harassed women.

Also during this drive to track down and apprehend persons who earn their living illegally and criminals, the security forces of Haiphong determined the existence of 137 large and small gathering places of hoodlums, gangsters and smugglers, the most chaotic of which was the Sat Market. On 1 January 1980, having determined the complex nature of the situation at the Sat Market, the city mobilized cadres and soldiers of the various sectors to conduct an inspection of the Sat Market. The objectives of the inspection were rather specific: to confiscate all of the strategic goods and materials that should be under the exclusive management of the state and to arrest the individuals selling them. As a result of a thorough inspection, not one person was falsely arrested nor was one person who should have been arrested overlooked. The illegal merchants threw their goods to one another in great confusion. The persons at one counter shoved their goods to the persons at the next counter. Persons within the market threw goods over the fence to their families outside the market. Afraid to take these goods, the family members threw them back into the market. The cloth, electrical appliances, iron, steel and spare parts for machines that were "falling from the sky" caused everyone to become fearful. When no one tried to reclaim their goods, countless goods suddenly became goods without owners! This action alone is enough to allow us to conclude that the marketing activities of many persons at the Sat Market are one of the following kinds: either suspicious activities and activities involving smuggling, business in products other than those for which one has a business license or activities involving evading work and specializing in the hoarding of goods in order to support persons who earn their livings illegally. As a result, after inspecting more than 200 places (dried goods, food products, sundries, glassware, pottery, services, fruits, vegetables and so forth were not inspected), the most important of which were 90 places dealing in such merchandise as iron and steel parts, electrical appliances, western drugs and hemp and nylon rope and 17 households immediately adjacent to the Sat Market, we confiscated more than 3.3 tons of finished iron and steel products (that had to be imported), 2.2 tons of cement in bags, 1 tons of gypsum for the production of fake western drugs, 6 packages of western drugs of various types, nearly 2 tons of nylon rope of various sizes, more than 100 kilograms of MSG, nearly 700 meters of special cloth, tons of imitation sugar and other goods. Deserving of attention is that, during this inspection, we also arrested 46 persons who

specialized in the illegal sale of goods, the hoarding of goods and the theft of socialist property and property belonging to the people. Faced with the evidence of their sinister acts, there was nothing these persons could say in defense of themselves. Representative of these persons is 53 year old Tran Thi Thin, who lives at number 13 Tam Bac Street; for many years, she made herself wealthy by buying and selling the merchandise of hoodlums. When they inspected her house, the authorities confiscated 28 products worth roughly 50,000 dong; specifically, they confiscated 223 kilograms of white sugar, 100 kilograms of MSG, 2.6 kilograms of artificial sugar, 54 foreign bicycle chains, 39 packs of "555" cigarettes and boxes of toothpaste. Nguyen Thi Bich, who does business in electrical appliances, specializes in the sale of scarce spare parts: piston rings for diesel and gas engines, iron bearings, diesel engine jets, pistons, industrial grindstones, electronic lights and so forth. According to the Public Security Service, more than 50 families living in the vicinity of the iron market, although they do not have permission, send goods into the market to be sold or serve as warehouses for the various counters, sending in more goods as soon as some are sold. The Tam Bac Wharf is called the "work place" of criminals. Whenever a boat hauling coal, grain, wood or fish sauce is unloaded at the wharf, "the entire village comes out to steal the cargo" or throw the cargo into the river and pick it up when the water recedes. In 1977, the Haiphong People's Committee issued an order for all of these families to move to another location so that the ground could be used to expand the river wharf. The stubbornly remained. Many of the families that operate in the Sat Market have refused to register for business licenses as this would lower their business revenues. Some have even brazenly intimidated the cadres in charge of the licensing of businesses. The registration and licensing of businesses has had to be carried out three times at the Sat Market, four times for some families. Since this inspection, the licensing of businesses has been carried out more smoothly.

The campaign is now on a forward momentum and initial results are being achieved in the effort to wipe out black markets, stop speculation and harshly deal with criminals who take advantage of the country's difficulties. Relying upon the working people, the city of Haiphong has mobilized everyone to participate in the movement to establish a wholesome style of life, struggle against negative phenomena and protect socialist property and the property of the people. The issuance of business licenses and the improvement of the mode of circulation and distribution among the three segments of the enemy are being carried out well.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SUPPLY, EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS PLAGUE TRANSPORT UNITS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN THAI in Vietnamese 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Let Us Strive To Achieve Success from the Very First Days of 1981"]

[Text] Our communications and transportation sector has recently concluded a year of struggling to carry out its state plan under especially difficult conditions. The sources of goods were unstable and a number of types of cargo that are shipped in large quantities, such as coal, goods transported to the mountain provinces, goods transported between the North and the South and so forth, were in short supply and not well coordinated. Means of transportation and cargo handling equipment were in short supply and very old, consequently, many of them broke down at a time when there was a serious shortage of supplies and spare parts, thereby causing good equipment to deteriorate rapidly. The supply of fuels and many types of primary technical materials for production, repair work and construction was imbalanced and did not meet the requirements of the plan. Serious natural disasters inflicted heavy damage on a number of trains on the western rail line and the Thong Nhat rail line. The cadres and manual workers of the sector encountered difficulties in their everyday lives with grain, food products, wages and prices.

Despite this situation all communications-transportation cadres and manual workers, from the central level to the various localities, displayed a high spirit of collective ownership, endeavored to overcome every difficulty and achieved significant results. The quantity of cargo transported in the country equalled about 90 percent of the plan. The domestic ocean transport sector, the Motor Transport Department, the Trans-Shipment General Corporation and Regional Transport Agent Corporations Numbers 1, 2, and 3 completed their transportation plans and exceeded their quotas on the tons of cargo transported. A number of key elements within the transport sector, such as the receiving of import goods and the transportation of goods between the North and the South, almost completed their plans. The international task of providing communications and transportation assistance to the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea was also performed in a high spirit of effort and was carried out well.

As regards capital construction, although we failed to meet the norm on construction and assembly capital, we did complete and exceed the norm on total investments. The construction and assembly plans for a number of key projects, such as the Thang

Long Bridge, the Gua Lo Port, the Hanoi and Nam Dinh River Ports, the upgrading of the Thong Nhat rail line and the western rail line and several highways, such as the highway through the Pha Din Pass and so forth, were completed.

The industrial production and repair bloc completed 96 percent of its output value norm, which represents a significant effort.

However, some transport sectors, such as the railroad sector and the river transport sector, and some primary transportation tasks, such as transportation to the mountain provinces and the transportation of coal, failed to complete their plans, partially because of a lack of goods and cargo; on the other hand, this situation was also the result of shortcomings on the part of the various transport sectors and units. Many qualitative norms in transportation were not met, consequently, we failed to make full use of the capacity of means of transportation. As regards passenger transportation, strong improvements were not made. The storage and protection of cargo were still poor. Negative phenomena within the sector, although the target of a continuous struggle, were still not stopped. The repair and maintenance of roads were not carried out well, consequently, roads deteriorated rapidly and extensively. Importance was not truly attached to using, maintaining and repairing means of transportation, cargo handling equipment and construction machinery. The guidance of the development of local communications and transportation was decentralized and not given appropriate attention.

In 1981, the first year of the new period of building socialism and protecting the fatherland in the face of major difficulties, we will encounter many new difficulties, especially with fuel, spare parts, supplies and so forth. However, regardless of how serious these difficulties might be, we are determined to develop the communications and transportation sector, satisfactorily meet every requirement of production and combat readiness and support the everyday life and transportation needs of the people. The efforts of the sector in 1981 must be oriented toward strongly developing water route transportation and improved, rudimentary transportation in the various localities, thoroughly developing the potential of railroad transportation and making efficient use of motor transport. We must strengthen the joint transportation organization which coordinates rail transportation with river transportation and motor transport, ocean transportation with rail transportation and river transportation and motor transport.

We must establish and implement a division of labor and division of echelons managing the communications system between the ministry and the various localities and establish an efficient division of labor and division of echelons among the rail, highway, river and ocean transportation forces, between central and local transportation forces, between public transportation forces and the main force transportation units of the various sectors and between mechanized transportation and rudimentary transportation with a view toward creating a combined strength and developing the transport capacity of the entire sector throughout the country.

Quickly receiving, unloading and shipping import goods, further increasing the handling capacity of the various ocean ports, beginning with the port of Haiphong, accelerating the shipment of goods from ports to destinations in the hinterland and

reducing the quantity of goods backlogged at ocean ports to the lowest possible level are the foremost tasks of the transportation sectors. We must strengthen the dispatch organization and command to insure the transportation of goods to the mountain provinces and the border provinces to support the maintenance of combat readiness. Insuring the transportation of primary types of cargo, such as coal, fertilizer, lumber, goods circulated between the North and the South, building materials and so forth, is a pressing requirement in supporting agricultural production, industry, capital construction and the life of the people. We must improve the organization and raise the quality of service so that passenger transportation undergoes a marked change. We must continue to successfully carry out our international task of helping Laos and Kampuchea develop their communications and transportation.

All available capital, equipment and materials must be assembled to maintain the rate of construction of key projects and projects that are about to be completed. In view of the fact that we are still encountering very many difficulties with equipment, materials and capital, we must be resolved to remove from the plan new projects for which there is not a pressing need or for which we lack the conditions needed to put them into use.

We must rapidly strengthen the organization of the highway management sector and closely coordinate with the localities in order to insure the good maintenance and repair of the highway system and prevent highways from deteriorating in order to maintain the operating speed of means of transportation, maintain turnaround times, put less wear on transportation vehicles and protect the health of drivers.

Priority must be given to providing supplies and spare parts for the repair and reconditioning of means of transportation, cargo handling equipment and construction machinery in order to increase the number of means of transportation and pieces of equipment that are in good condition.

We must mobilize the people of the various localities to intensify the development of rural roads and improved, rudimentary means of transportation to support agricultural production and the transportation of cargo over short distances.

We must use science and technology to support the acceleration of production and use technical measures to overcome our difficulties, especially our difficulties with fuel, supplies and spare parts, which pose a problem of extremely important significance.

Rapidly improving the structure of the sector's organization and management and strengthening the apparatus of the local communications-transportation sectors and services are pressing requirements in insuring that every task and work program is completed.

In the spirit of collective ownership, with enthusiasm over the new Constitution and the upcoming 5th Congress of the Party and on the basis of the new factors and the new method of operating that were developed last year, all of the cadres and manual workers of the communications and transportation sector, from the central level to the localities, are determined to strive to achieve success in the implementation of the state plan for 1981, beginning with the very first days of the year.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SALES OF FOREIGN-LANGUAGE DECADENT BOOKS DENOUNCED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column by Pham Anh (1st Precinct): "Dang Thi Nhu Book Market Still Sells Foreign-Language Decadent Books"]

[Text] Those who have an opportunity to visit Dang Thi Nhu Book Market (1st Precinct), which is specialized in selling books in foreign languages, will find that some counters still display books of different kinds in foreign languages (English and French) whose contents are of very decadent and reactionary nature like "Serie Noire," "Livre de Poche," etc. Counters 6, 53, 55, 57, etc. are some of such counters.

We know that the book counters in this area are all duly registered for business, but because there is no regular inspection, the buying and selling of forbidden books can easily take place.

We think that the selling and circulation of the above-mentioned publications right in the center of the city create bad effects not only on the population but also on foreign tourists who come to our city.

In our opinion, the Information and Culture Committee and Industrial and Commercial Business Registration Committees of the 1st Precinct must regularly control and handle appropriately any cases of violations.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HO CHI MINH CITY SIDEWALK DWELLERS PROVIDED HOUSING

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by "HT": "In Precinct 5, More Than 1,000 People Living on Sidewalks Provided Housing"]

[Text] As of the first of January 1981, Precinct 5 had helped more than 1,000 people living on the sidewalks by providing them housing. The peoples committees of sub-precincts 1,2,3,4,5, 15, and 21 made efforts to provide housing for such people. Therefore, in those sub-precincts there are not more people eating and sleeping haphazardly on the sidewalks.

Sub-precincts 1, 2, 3, 15, and 21, also rapidly drew up lists of such people in order to provide them with temporary residence permits in the near future, while also making preparations to issue them, or provide at negotiated or supply prices seven essential goods, and helping them rapidly stabilize their living conditions. Grateful for the all-out assistance of the local governmental administration during the recent period, many families who received temporary residence permits registered to be officially issued houses at the Cau Xang state farm in Binh Chanh District in order to participate in production labor.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INFLATION, POOR DISTRIBUTION LIMIT CHOICE OF GOODS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 2

[Trade Union Members' Opinions column: "Should Not the Standard Concerning Visits to Sick Trade Union Members Be Revised?"]

[Text] The Trade Union of Factory Z (the Technical Department of Naval Headquarters) has made many efforts with regard to caring for the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants, including the practice of visiting Trade Union members when they are sick.

Recently, there was an outbreak of influenza and many trade Union members became ill and had to go to the medical aid station for treatment. The various Trade Union teams promptly sent persons to visit those who were ill and present them with a "gift" from the Trade Union...3 dong. When presenting this money, most of these comrades complained:

"This is all that the standard allows for. We intended to buy you some sugar, milk or bananas. But some items are not in distribution and others are too expensive, consequently, we decided to give you this money to do with as you see fit."

When they accepted the money, the ill Trade Union members expressed their thanks but had no idea at all of what to buy!

I think that, in view of the fact that we are still encountering difficulties, payments such as the one mentioned above surely cost the Trade Union a large amount of money each year. However, 3 dong are not worth what they were 5 or 7 years ago. Moreover, when a person is sick, he needs something that will help him to regain his health more than he needs money. Thus, should not the standard regarding visits to sick Trade Union members be revised in order to be more consistent with the situation and avoid the need for Trade Unions to "creatively apply" this standard, a practice which often involves very many "complications"?

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